

L 11019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046915

using a 40 x 50 NaI (TI) crystal, FEU-43 photomultiplier and 100-channel kicksorter, 2 min. after the completion of irradiation. The concentration of possible Al impurities was found to be not greater than $10^{-10}\%$. In activating the germanium samples, targets of the same materials (In, Ga, Sb, As) as the impurities were prepared and irradiated along with the germanium for 8 hours in a flux of 1.8×10^{13} n/cm²-sec. The author describes in detail the preparation of the targets and the radiochemical procedures used after bombardment to separate out each of the impurities under study. Typical spectra are shown for the reference materials and the fractions separated from the germanium sample, the shapes of the spectra indicating good separation. This was confirmed by obtaining the decay curves of β -activities over 2-3 weeks. The concentration of impurities was calculated from the number of counts in the photopeaks. Formation of the Ga in the pure, control Ge sample by (n,p) reaction was verified by calculating the reaction cross section, a value of 1.3×10^2 mb being obtained, which is close to the theoretical value of 1.5×10^2 mb for 4 MeV neutrons, showing that there were 10^{17} atoms/cc of Ga in the Ge sample before irradiation. The results of the activation analysis differed substantially from those given by electrophysical measurements, as may occur in insufficiently pure or compensated samples. In the present case, the main contributions came from Ga (acceptor) and Sb (donor), the content found by activation analysis being one order of magnitude higher than that given by electrical measurements. Upper limits were determined for the concentrations of In, Al and As.

Card 2/3

I 11019-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046915

Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics,
AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb54

EXCL: 00

SUB CODE: KP, IC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

KIST, A.A.; ZVYAGINA, L.S.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; MOSKOVTSOVA, G.A.

Determination of halogens in biological materials by the activation
method. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.1:112-117 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

VINTAYKIN, P.P.; KONOTOP, M.G.; NAZAREVSKIY, P.P.; MOSKOVTSHEVA, L.A.,
red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Production of feeding paste] Pastroizgotoviteli. Moskva, Sel'-
khozizdat, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Feeds)

SENYANINOVA-KORCHAGINA, M.V.; KOSKOVTSOVA, L.V.

Effect of microrelief on the texture of plants and crop yields
[with summary in English]. Vest.LGU 13 no.12:136-153 '58

(MIRA 11:12)

(Roshchino District--Physical geography) (Field crops)

MOSKOV, G. I.

"Problem of the Calculation of the Vertical Velocity of Air".
Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 1, pp 11-17, 1954.

Calculation of the vertical velocity of air by means of the equation of continuity which is solved for stricter physical assumptions than ordinary and for better grounded mathematical premises is considered. Analysis of the solution permits one to discern the principal factors influencing the vertical velocity; local variation in the vorticity of air, vortex advection, variation in the Coriolis parameter with latitude, turbulent friction, variation in the density of air, and variation in the velocity of the wind with altitude. The author clarifies also in what direction the indicated factors act upon the velocity of the vertical air movements. (RZhGeol, No 8, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

MOSKUL, V.

Manufacturing corrugated roofing sheets in piles. Sil'. bud. 11
no. 1:14 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Master Frunzenskogo mezhkolkhozstroya, Odesskoy oblasti.
(Frunze District—Roofing, Concrete)

MOSKUL, V.

Corrugated roofing slabs for reinforced concrete arched
buildings. Sil'. bud. 11 no.4:22 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Master Frunzenskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii
odesskoy oblasti.

(Ukraine--Roofing, Concrete)

МОСКУТОВ, X.A. teknik marksheyder.

Orientation of sublevel workings through two upraises. Gor.zhur.
no.9:76 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1.Kombinat Achpolimetalla.
(Mine surveying)

SVIRSKIY, R.A.; MOSKVA, P.V.

Earth fault protection of electric motors. Prom.energ. 17 no.2:
25 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Electric protection)

KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; CHUMAKOV, N.S.; BOGOMOLOV, B.D.; MOSKVA, V.V.

Certain methods for improving the technological properties of
artificial leather. Trudy KKHTI no.26:23-31 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Leather, Artificial)

RAZUMOV, A.I.; LIORBER, B.G.; MOSKVA, V.V.; KHAMMATOVA, Z.M.

Preparation of dialkyl phosphorous acid chlorides. Trudy KKHTI
no.30:265-270 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP5002619

S/0079/64/034/008/2589/2594

AUTHOR: Razumov, A. I.; Moskva, V. V.

TITLE: Investigations in the series of derivatives of phosphinic and phosphinous acids. XVIII. Synthesis and certain properties of phosphorylated acetals and phosphorus compounds with aliphatic radicals

Jurnal obshchey khimii, v. 30, no. 7, 1954, 2589-2594

phosphinic acid, ester, halogenated organic compound, organic phosphorus compound, aldehyde, acetaldehyde, aliphatic hydrocarbon, phosphorus

Abstract: The Arbuzov rearrangement of esters of trivalent phosphorus with halogen-substituted acetals was used to produce phosphorylated acetals: the reaction of triethyl phosphite, the diethyl ester of ethylphosphinous acid, and the ethyl ester of diethylphosphinous acid with diethyl acetals of bromoacetic and beta-chloropropionic aldehydes was studied. A series of phosphorylated acetals was synthesized through this reaction, and the corresponding aldehydes were produced by their hydrolysis. The structures of the phosphorylated acetals and aldehydes were confirmed by analysis.

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L 17960-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002619

production of the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, and infrared spectra.
Diethylphosphoneacetaldehyde was found to cyclize to 1,3,5-tri(diethyl-
phosphone)benzene. Orig. art. has 3 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Kazan' Chemicotechnological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 18278-05 EMT(m)/EFT(c)/EMP(j) Po-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5002990 8/0079/64/034/009/3125/3126

AUTHOR: Razumov, A. I.; Moskva, V. V.

TITLE: Interaction of dialkylphosphorus acids with orthoformic esters

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 9, 1964, 3125-3126

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, ester

Abstract: Dialkylphosphorous acids were found to react with orthoformic esters, forming the corresponding phosphorylated formal (dialkyl esters of dialkoxymethylphosphinic acids) without a catalyst in vapors of o-bromotoluene at 182°. A maximum degree of conversion of 25-27% is reached in five hours; the yield of phosphine formal is about 80%. Orig. art. has 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova
(Kazan' Chemicotechnological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 2/March

ENCL: 00

SLP CODE: 00,00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1

1. The following is a list of the

synthesis of phosphorylated carboxylic acids from aldehydes and
acids. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 87, no. 7: 1149-1151 (1965).

(MIA 12:8)

2. The following is a list of the

L 25596-66

EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6016694

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/009/1595/1598

AUTHOR: Razumov, A. I.; Moskva, V. V.

ORG: Kazan' Chemicotechnological Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-
tehnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Investigation in the series of derivatives of phosphinic and phosphinous acids.
XXXII. Interaction of orthoformic esters with incomplete esters of phosphorous and
phosphinous acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1595-1598

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorous acid, phosphinic acid, ester, tautomerism, hydrolysis

ABSTRACT: The reaction of orthoformic esters with dialkylphosphorous acids
was extended to other phosphorous and phosphinous compounds: diethylthio-
phosphorous acid, monoesters of ethyl- and p-chlorophenylphosphinous acids,
and diethylphosphinous acid (diethylphosphine oxide). Replacement of
alkoxyl groups at the phosphorous atom by alkyl groups produced a drop in
the conversion of the starting materials; replacement of the ethoxyl group
by the p-chlorophenyl group resulted in an increase in the conversion.
The phosphorylated formals obtained are characterized. A reaction mechanism
is proposed based on tautomerism of incomplete esters of phosphorous and
phosphinous acids: the authors consider the participation of the pentavalent

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.183:547.291

I. 25596-66

ACC NR: AP6016694

form in the reaction more probable. The hydrolysis of phosphone formals and thiophosphone formals was studied. The phosphone formals were more stable to acid hydrolysis than the acetals. Hydrolysis under more rigorous conditions (heating in a tube with 5% hydrochloric acid at 117° or in a flask with 7% hydrochloric acid at 125°) led to cleavage of the C-P bond, liberating the initial diethylphosphorous acid, alcohol, and ethyl formate. A reaction mechanism is proposed for the hydrolysis of phosphone formals, involving the formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the hydrogen of the hydroxyl and the phosphoryl oxygen. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: . 07 / SUBM DATE: 28Jul64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 FV

INVENTOR; Moskver, K. B.; Zayd, E. G.; Shirokov, S. S.; Shitsman, A. S.; Neusypina, N. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A three-way gyroscopic float device. Class 42, No. 182346

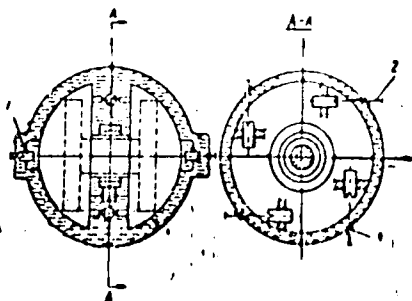
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 78

TOPIC TAGS: gyroscope system, gyroscope suspension

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a three-way gyroscopic float device consisting of a gyro unit fastened to an elastic torsional support and suspended in a liquid. Provision is made for balancing the instrument after final adjustment by equipping the gyro unit with balancing weights which may be moved with respect to its center of gravity along coordinate axes by adjustment wrenches. These wrenches are fastened in the housing of the device by hermetic couplings which permit reciprocating and rotary motion.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE; 03Oct63

Card 1/1



UDC; 621-752.4

TOPARSKAYA, V.N., IZRAIL'SKAYA, N.M., MOSEVICH, E.G.

Effect of a fatty diet on the course of diabetes mellitus. Sov.
med. 22 no.7:29-34 J1 '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz endokrinologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. M.S. Vovsi
Moskovskiy gorodskoy ordena Lenina klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni
S.P. Botkina i kafedry laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. prof. Ye.A. Kost).
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(DIABETES MELLITUS, ther.

diet, high fat (Rus))

(DIETS, in various dis.

high-fat diet in diabetes mellitus (Rus))

Math

Atoskvitser, A. D. On a particular solution of the equation $\Delta^* \Delta^* w(x, y) = f(x, y)$ for a half-strip. *Kulbysev. Indust. Inst. Sb. Nauch. Trud.* 1953, no. 4, 13-19. (Russian)

The solution of the interior boundary-value problem for the semi-infinite strip $0 \leq x < \infty$, $0 \leq y \leq b$, defined by the equations $\Delta^* \Delta^* w(x, y) = f(x, y)$, $w = w_{yy} = 0$ on $y = 0$ and $y = b$, $w = w_{xx} = 0$ on $x = 0$ and in the limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$, is referred to the solution of a problem considered earlier by the author [*Kulbysev. Indust. Inst. Sb. Nauch. Trud.* 1950, 41-46]. The earlier problem, not stated in the present paper, presumably treats the equation $\Delta^* u(x, y) = f(x, y)$ for the same strip. Here Δ^* is the generalized Laplacian operator in the sense of Privaloff.

R. N. Goss (San Diego (alt.))

RS

124-11-12926

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p. 92 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moskvichev, A. D.

TITLE: Solution of a Boundary Problem Encountered in the Theory of the Motion of the Moisture in the Soil. (Resheniye odnoy krayevoy zadachi, vstrechayushcheysya v teorii dvizheniya vlagi v pochve.)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1956, Nr 3, pp. 299-301

ABSTRACT: The paper provides the solution to one of the questions in the theory of the motion of the moisture in water-carrying soils. It applies to the approximate set-up proposed by the reviewer (Dokl. A. N. SSSR, 1953, Vol. 89, Nr 2, pp 229-232 - Ref. Zh. Mekh., 1953, Nr 1, 235; Izv. A. N. SSSR, otd. tekhn. n., 1953, Nr 10, 1369-1382 - Ref. Zh. Mekh., 1955, Nr 9, 5092).

The problem is reduced to the integration of the equation

$$a \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

Card 1/2 provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

124-11-12926

Solution of a Boundary Problem Encountered in the Theory of the Motion of the
Moisture in the Soil (continued)

$$\varphi(x, 0) = h, \quad \varphi(\ell, t) = k, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi(0, t)}{\partial x} = m,$$

where a , b , h , k , and m are constants.

(N. N. Verigin)

Card 2/2

KIRILLOV-UGRYUMOV, V.G.; MOSEVICH, A.M.; LOMAKIN, S.S.

Scattering of μ -mesons in beryllium. Nek. vop. inzh. fiz.
no.1:22-29 '57. (MIRA 12:5)
(Mesons---Scattering) (Beryllium)

Moskvichev A. M. 56-2-8/51
 AUTHORS: Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. G., Moskvichev, A. M.
 TITLE: The Scattering of μ -Mesons in Beryllium
 (Rasseyanie μ -mezonov v berillii)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958,
 Vol 34, Nr 2, pp 322-326 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the scattering of cosmic myons with momenta of $130 \text{ MeV} \cdot c^{-1}$ in beryllium. If the anomalous scattering is connected with a non-nuclear interaction the most marked appearance of the effect is to be expected in thin layers of light elements (where the background caused by Coulomb scattering is comparatively weak). The arrangement of the measuring apparatus is described by means of a figure. A great rectangular Wilson chamber is controlled by a counter telescope. The present work investigated the scattering of particles which came to a standstill in a 2 cm thick lead filter between the last series of coincidence counters and the series of anti-coincidence counters. The scattering of myons was investigated at sea level in 5 beryllium plates (1 cm thick) which were mounted in the Wilson chamber. The flux of

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The Scattering of μ -Mesons in Beryllium

56-2-8 '51

particles which passed through the 1 cm thick lead filter practically consists completely of myons. The myons registered by the apparatus described above had a momentum of $(130 \pm 16) \text{ MeV} \cdot c^{-1}$. Altogether 2250 cases of the scattering of myons were registered in beryllium plates. Among them was not one case of scattering through an angle the projection of which would be greater than 6° . A diagram shows the angular distributions of the myons for each of the beryllium plates investigated. From the range and the scattering angles the value $213 \pm 10 m_e$ is obtained for the mean mass of myons. The coincidence of theoretical and experimental angular distribution makes possible the conclusion that the myons with the momenta $130 \text{ MeV} \cdot c^{-1}$ are scattered the same way in the 1 cm thick beryllium as is to be expected with pure Coulomb interaction of myons with beryllium atoms. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Moscow Physics and Engineering Institute**
(inzhenerno-fizicheskii institut)

(Moskovskiy

Card 2/3

The Scattering of μ -Mesons in Beryllium

56-2-2/51

SUBMITTED: August 30, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Mesons-Scattering
2. Beryllium-Applications
3. Wilson chambers-Applications

Card 3/3

Moskvichev, A. M.

SCATTERING OF SLOW μ -MESONS IN DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES
V. G. Kirilov-Ugryumov, B. A. Dolgoshein, A. M. Moskvichev,
L. P. Morozova

In order to verify the data on "abnormal" μ -meson scattering, angular distributions of μ -mesons with a momentum close to 100 Mev/s in thin layers of beryllium, copper and iron were obtained by means of a multiplate cloud chamber.

The measurements were carried out with μ -mesons at sea level.

The experimental distributions agree satisfactorily with the theoretical curves plotted for electro-magnetic interactions between μ -mesons and nuclei.

An analysis was made of possible errors that may result in the spurious effect of the "abnormal" scattering.

Report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow, 6-11 July 1959

(Moscow) A. M.

PHASE I BOOK 108 SOV/3566

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
Mekhanizmy voprosy eksperimental'noy fiziki. [Laboratory vop. 2
(Some problems in experimental physics). Collection of Articles.
Nr. 2] Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 123 p. 3,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: NPO-2. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego
sposredstva nauki i tekhnologii.
El.: B.M. Steranov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences,
Professor, Tech. El.: S.M. Popov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for graduate
engineers and physicists engaged in the design of physics
(laboratory) apparatus, and automatic and telemechanic equipment.

COVERED: This collection of articles on experimental physics was
written by members of the Moscow Physics and Engineering Insti-
tute. Each article is accompanied by drawings and references.

32
Delanyukin, B.A., B.L. Kuznetsov, and V.I. Ushakov. Operation of
Gas-Discharge Tubes in the Operation of
The authors deal with the results of a study of the operation
of the MG-9, GS-1, and GS-2 standard counters under controlled
pulse feed conditions. The dependence of the
memory on pulse feed conditions was studied and a simple
method of measuring the large propagation speed and the coun-
ter electrode is described.

32
Vlasov, A. D. Lines Describing the Effect of Interaction
Gaps in a Linear Field. The effect of interaction of inter-
action gaps in a linear field is studied. The effect of inter-
action gaps in a linear field is studied. The effect of inter-
action gaps in a linear field is studied.

32
Imkova, I. Yu. On the Problem of Magnetic Poles
The authors investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the
field of a magnetic field. The authors investigate the problem
of magnetic poles in the field of a magnetic field. The authors
investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the field of a mag-
netic field.

32
Makarov, A. G. On the Problem of Magnetic Poles
The authors investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the
field of a magnetic field. The authors investigate the problem
of magnetic poles in the field of a magnetic field. The authors
investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the field of a mag-
netic field.

32
Vasilenko, M. A. On the Problem of Magnetic Poles
The authors investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the
field of a magnetic field. The authors investigate the problem
of magnetic poles in the field of a magnetic field. The authors
investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the field of a mag-
netic field.

32
Kutepov, V. A. On the Problem of Magnetic Poles
The authors investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the
field of a magnetic field. The authors investigate the problem
of magnetic poles in the field of a magnetic field. The authors
investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the field of a mag-
netic field.

32
Kutepov, V. A. On the Problem of Magnetic Poles
The authors investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the
field of a magnetic field. The authors investigate the problem
of magnetic poles in the field of a magnetic field. The authors
investigate the problem of magnetic poles in the field of a mag-
netic field.

KIRILLOV-UGRYUMOV, V.O.; DOLGOSHEIN, B.A.; MOSKVICHEV, A.M.; MOROZOVA,
L.P.

Scattering of π -mesons with a momentum of about 100 Mev/c
in copper and iron. Mek.vop.eksp.fiz. no.2:80-91 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Mesons--Scattering) (Copper) (Iron)

24(5)

AUTHORS:

Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. G., SOV/56-36-2-11/63
Dolgoshein, B. A., Moskvichev, A. M., Morozova, L. P.

TITLE:

Scattering of μ -Mesons With Momenta of About 100 MeV/c in
Copper and Iron (Rasseyaniye μ -mezonov s impul'som okolo
100 MeV/c v medi i zheleze)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 416-423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Fowler and Wolfendale (Fauler, Vol'fendal)(Ref 1) published a
very complete survey of muon scattering in which they express
the opinion that at low (< 600 Mev) energies there exists no
anomalous scattering and that the few cases in which such a
scattering is reported to have been observed must be based on
measuring errors. This opinion is confirmed by 3 new papers.
Thus, Kirillov-Ugryumov and Moskvichev (Ref 2) investigated muon
scattering at (130 ± 16) Mev/c in 1 cm thick beryllium plates and
did not find a single case of the scattering angle being $> 6^\circ$
among a total of 2250 cases of muon scattering investigated.
Also Alikhanyan and Arutyunyan (Ref 3), who carried out mass-
spectrometric investigations of muon scattering in lead plates,
and Chidley (Chidli) et al. (Ref 4) ($E_\mu = 23$ Mev) could not find

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Scattering of μ -Mesons With
Momenta of About 100 Mev/c in Copper and Iron

SOV/56-36.2-11/63

any anomalous scattering. Fukui, Kitamura, and Vataze observed no anomalous scattering even at high muon energies (~ 1 Bev). In order to solve this problem the authors of the present paper investigated muon scattering in lead plates of 4 mm thickness at $81.2 \leq p_{\mu} \leq 144$ Mev/c. The experimental

arrangement is shown in form of a schematical drawing and is described. It consisted essentially of a large cloud chamber (55.14.40) cm³ and a telescope with counters which were connected partly in coincidence and partly in anticoincidence. Particle identification was carried out in form of a rough estimate according to the ionization density and the multiple scattering of particles in the chamber plates. An estimate of the number of the protons to be expected resulted in a value of $< 2\%$ of the total number of recorded particles; the value found was $(1.5 \pm 0.5)\%$. Muon momentum measurement was carried out according to the remaining range, measuring of the scattering angles was carried out by projecting the track on to the plane of the front glass of the chamber. The standard (mean square) deviation in muon scattering angle measurements was $< 30'$. Two series of measurements were carried out separately, one with copper- and the other with iron plates. After a total exposure of 3600 hours

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Scattering of μ -Mesons With
Momenta of About 100 Mev/c in Copper and Iron

SOV/56-36-2-11/63

475 muon (residual) tracks were found in the inner chamber for the former, to which there corresponded 1460 scattering events in the plates with $p_\mu > 75$ Mev/c; for the iron plates 890 scattering events were found. The differential angular distribution found is shown by 6 diagrams (Fig 2), 3 of which are for copper ($p = 85 \pm 4.5, 98.7 \pm 3.6, 112 \pm 3.1$) and for Fe ($p = 81.2 \pm 3, 95 \pm 2.4, 105.5 \pm 1.5$), p in Mev/c. For Cu the total investigated momentum range amounted to $85 \div 144$ and for Fe it was $81.2 \div 135$ Mev/c. In conclusion, the results obtained by the experimentally found angular distribution are compared with the theoretical muon-distribution curves by Moli'yer (Molière ?), which are based upon the assumption of a point nucleus. Good agreement was found. In an appendix to this paper calculation of the geometrical corrections in angular measurements are discussed (Figs 4, 5).

Card 3/4

Scattering of μ -Mesons With
Momenta of About 100 Mev/c in Copper and Iron

SOV/56-36-2-11/63

The authors finally thank Professor A. I. Alikhanyan for his interest and discussions, B. I. Luchkov for his assistance, and F. R. Arutyunyan and M. I. Ter-Mikayelyan for taking part in discussions. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut
(Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958

Card 4/4

SAMSONOV, G.V.; MOSKOVICH, B.V.

Thermodynamics of the reaction of chlorine on carboxy-
cation exchangers. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1963, No. 17, 10.
(MIRA 17.10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy, Leningrad.

KALININ, F.K.; MOSEV, D.V.; DMITRENKO, L.V.; SELEN'KIY, I.G.; SAMOYLOV,
G.V.

Infrared spectra of anisotropic in a liquid state. In: A. I. GOR.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, no. 10:1987-1989, 1989. (MIRA 18:199)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR.

IVIL'NAYA V OBLASTI

AUTHORS: Tugarinov, N. I., Moskvichev, G. S., and Verin, A. A.

TITLE: A Tungsten-graphite Thermocouple of New Design (Termopara vol'fram-grafit novoy konstruktsii)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 92-93 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The tungsten-graphite thermocouple is recommended for measuring temperatures in the range 1,000--2,000°C. In the use of this type of thermocouple, however, the soldered joint tends to burn out and the use of insulating material lowers the upper range of measurable temperatures to 1,500°C. The new design, besides possessing a number of other features, has the graphite component inserted in such a way that it can be replaced in case of burning out. The description of the details of the construction is accompanied by a diagram. The new design of thermocouple was successfully used for measuring temperatures in a Krypton smelting furnace and was exposed to continuing temperature of 2,000°C. There are 5 Slavic references.

Card 2/2

and physical chem. at 2,000°C

S/137/60/000/007/000/013
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 7, p. 319,
16392

AUTHORS: Tugarinov, N. I., Moskvichev, G. S.

TITLE: A Method of Corrosion Testing in Aggressive Melts

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta fiz. khim. AN SSSR, 1959, No. 7, pp. 112-113

TEXT: A method was developed for testing metals in various aggressive melts and any gas medium over the melt. The method is based on the heating by electric current of a wire or strip specimen of small cross section which is then fused into a cast or pressed block of oxide or salt having a semi-cylindrical or parallelepiped shape. The dimensions of the block depend on the length of the specimen. During the tests the wire specimen is placed over the block in a special beaker. It is heated slightly above the melting point of the medium investigated. During the heating process the specimen is pressed to the block. The oxide or salt melts at the contact spot of the specimen with the block. The specimen dips into the melt and remains there until it has been burnt through as a result of the corrosion effect of the melt on the specimen

Card 1/2

A Method of Corrosion Testing in Aggressive Melts

S/137/60/000/007/009/113
ACC6/ACC1

investigated. The moment of burning out is fixed by the break of the electrical circuit. The relative corrosion resistance of the metal tested in the medium investigated is evaluated by the time elapsed till the burning through of the specimen. The temperature of the wire tested is controlled by an autotransformer and is measured by an optical pyrometer with a vanishing filament. After performance of the experiment the specimen is separated from the block and the corrosion effect of the melt is determined.

Ye. S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

30642

188300

S/081/61/000/020/046/089
B107/B101

AUTHORS: Moskvichev, G. S., Gerasimov, V. V.

TITLE: Effect of the composition of water on the anodic behavior of aluminum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 259, abstract 201139 (Sb. "Korroziya reaktorn. materialov". M., Atomizdat, 1960, 64 - 68)

TEXT: The authors studied the kinetics of the anodic process at room temperature on an aluminum alloy in solutions containing Cl^- , SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} , as well as a mixture of these ions. The range of the passive state was found to be reduced by the presence of chloride ions in the solution. It was shown that the formation of a range of overpassivation on aluminum during anodic polarization was not due to a formation of metal compounds of higher valency. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GROMOVA, A. I. and MOSKVICHEV, G. S. - *co. authors with GERASIMOV, V. V.*

"Some Aspects of the Theory of Corrosion of Reactor Materials in
Critical-Parameter Water"

report presented at the IAEA Symposium on Corrosion of Reactor Materials,
Salzburg, Austria, 4-9 June 1962.

GERASIMOV, V.V., doktortekhn.nauk; MOSKVICHEV, G.S., inzh.

Control of corrosion craching of austenite steel in water containing
Chlorides. Teploenergetika 9 no.11:67-68 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Steel, Stainless—Corrosion)

GERASIMOV, V.V.; GROMOVA, A.I.; GOLOVINA, Ye.S.; MOSKVICHEV, G.S.;
PAVLOVA, F.S.; SMIRNOV, V.V.; SHAPOVALOV, E.T.;
PANASENKOVA, Ye.I., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Corrosion and irradiation] Korrozia i obluchenie. [By]
V.V.Gerasimov i dr. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 267 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Materials, Effect of radiation on)

GERASIMOV, V.V.; MOSKVICHEV, G.S.

Passivity of metals. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:109-118 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4037637

S/0096/64/000/006/0040/0043

AUTHOR: Lupakov, I. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Moskvichev, G. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zakharov, Yu. V. (Engineer); Gerasimov, V. V. (Doctor of technical sciences)

TITLE: Comparative investigation of the resistance of some austenitic and austenitic-ferritic steels to corrosion cracking

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 6, 1964, 40-43

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, austenitic stainless steel, OKh18N10T steel, austenitic ferritic steel, corrosion resistant steel, steel corrosion, corrosion cracking, steel corrosion cracking, stress corrosion, steel stress corrosion

ABSTRACT: Corrosion cracking resistance of ten chromium-nickel stainless steels containing 0.02—0.07% carbon, 19.2—22.42% chromium, 3.98—12.95% nickel, 0.12—1.13% titanium, 1.57—3.55% molybdenum (four steels), 0.15—0.22% silver (two steels), and 1—90% ferrite has been investigated with sheet specimens 1—1.5 mm thick, annealed at 1050C and air cooled. The corrosion cracking

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4037637

tests were done in saturated vapor at 330C under a 150-bar pressure and 16—18 kg/mm² stress and for some specimens in a 42% magnesium chloride solution at 150C. Tests showed that ferrite content is no indicator of susceptibility to corrosion cracking. Susceptibility to corrosion cracking depends upon the electrochemical behavior of the structural components, which in turn is determined by the chemical composition of the components. It can be assumed that steels in which ferrite and austenite are both in the passive state and have roughly the same dissolution rates are susceptible to corrosion cracking. Two-phase steels containing 0.05% C, 19.0% Cr, 8.7% Ni, 0.22% Ti with 5—6% ferrite; 0.02% C, 19.2% Cr, 5.96% Ni, 0.15% Ti with 15—20% ferrite; or 0.04% C, 20.3% Cr, 6.47% Ni, 0.27% Ti, 1.57% Mo with 50—60% ferrite were found to be the most resistant to corrosion cracking and withstood the test for 400 hr. Molybdenum at a content of 1.57% does not appear to affect susceptibility to corrosion cracking, but definitely increased it at a content of 2.8% and more. The addition of 0.15—0.22% silver to steels with a low ferrite content increases the steel's resistance to corrosion cracking but lowers greatly its forgeability. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 figures.

Card 2/3

LUPAKOV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOSKVICHEV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ZAKHAROV, Yu.V., inzh.; GERASIMOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk

Comparative study of the strength of some austenitic and austenite-
ferrite steels against corrosion cracking. Teploenergetika 11 no.6:
40-43 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:7)

AM1036546

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Gerasimov, V. V.; Gromova, A. I.; Golovina, YE. S.; Moskvichev, G. S.;
Pavlova, F. S.; Smirnov, V. V.; Shapovalov, E. T.

Corrosion and irradiation (Korroziya i oblucheniye), Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963,
267 p. illus., biblio. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, irradiation, nuclear reactor, nuclear reactor material,
metallurgy, stainless steel, chromium steel, carbon steel, low alloy steel,
aluminum alloy, protective coating, electrochemical behavior

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The basis of this monograph was the research conducted by
the authors in recent years that has been published in the periodical literature
and the work of Soviet and foreign authors on the problems of the corrosion resis-
tance of structural materials. The monograph consists of ten chapters in which
corrosion and the protection of structural materials used in reactors, the inter-
action of radiation of the nuclear reactor with a substance and the effect of radia-
tion on the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of metals are examined. The
general and systematized material on the corrosion resistance of metals used in
reactors will be useful to a wide circle of designers, researchers, and engineers

Card 1/3

AK1036546

concerned with problems of reactor construction. Chapters I, VII, IX, and X were written by V. V. Gerasimov, Chapters II, IV -- E. T. Shapovalov, Chapter III -- A. I. Gromova, Chapter V -- V. V. Smirnov, Chapter VI -- G. S. Koskvichev, Chapter VIII -- F. S. Pavlova and Ye. S. Golovina. The authors express their gratitude to I. Ye. Zimakov for assistance in writing Chapter IX and their associates who participated in the research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AM1036546

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- Ch. IX. Radiation of a nuclear reactor -- 199
- Ch. X. Effect of radiation on the electrochemical behavior of materials -- 229

SUB CODE: ML, NS

SUBMITTED: 11Mar63 MR REF SOV:0279

OTHER: 308

DATE ACQ: 07May64

Card 3/3

MOSKVICHEV, E.

Roofing tiles made of cement and sand. Pozh. delo 5 no.5:10-11
My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Nachal'nik otдела pozharney okhrany Moldavskoy SSR.
(Tiles, Roofing)

MOSKVICHEV, K.

Introducing the exhibits from the Exhibition. Inform. vol. VOSTOK
no.4:10 Ap '65. MIR 1965.

1. Starahiy inzh. Tsentral'nogo byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii
Moldavskogo soвета narodnogo khozyaystva.

MOSKVICHEV, Lev Nikolayevich; SHCHEPKIN, A., red.

[Young friends of the border guards] Mnye druž'ia
pogranichnikov. Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1965. 34 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

BAT'KOV, A.I.; ZALMANZON, Ya. S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOSKVICHEV, N.T.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Scouring fabric in steam under pressure. Tekst. prom. 18 no. 7:45-
47 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki Bol'shaya Ivanovskaya manufaktura (for
Bat'kov). 2. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopcheto-
buzashnoy promyshlennosti (for Zalmanzon, Moskvichev).
(Cotton finishing)

BUNIN, O.A.; MOSKVICHEV, N.T.; PLAKSIN, S.A.; Prinimali uchastiye:
- GORSHKOV, P.V.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; PAVLOV, V.P.; ISAYEV, A.P.;
LAVROV, G.V.

Operation conditions of the dye aging and reducing
apparatus. Tekst.prom. 22 no.10:64-67 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy
institut.

(Dyes and dyeing--Apparatus)

BORISOV, I., prepodavatel'; MORDVINTSEV, S. (p.Krasnyy Sulin, Rostovskaya obl.); MOSKVICHEV, P. (p.Ordzhonikidze); ENYAZEV, Yu., shofer 1 klassa (p.Krasnoyarsk); SOLOVEY, A., shofer 1 klassa (p.Krasnoufimsk); IAZ'KO, M., avtomekhanik (p.kalinin); SUKHOV, I., shofer; DAVYDOV, G. (Khersonskaya obl.)

For unified regulations for awarding drivers' licenses. Avt.-transp. 30 no.9:48-49 S '61. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Voronezhskiy uchebnyy kombinat (for Borisov).
 2. Miaszkoye avtobusnoye khozyaystvo (for Sukhov).
- (Automobile drivers' licenses)

MOSKVICHEV, Ye.I.; KAPIT, B.F.; LIPILIN, V.A.

Using the method of least squares to process telluograms.

Geofiz. razved. no.9:74-80 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Electric prospecting)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330009-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135330009-6"

29631

S/142/61/004/003/013/016

E192/E382

9.4110 (1105, 1138, 1140)

AUTHORS: Poshekhonov, P.V., Zaytsev, I.A. and Moskvichev, Yu.V.

TITLE: A Method of approximate determination of the electron-current distribution on the anode surface in electronic vacuum devices with oxide cathodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Radiotekhnika. v. 4, no. 3, 1961, pp. 343 - 346

TEXT: Knowledge of the electron-current distribution at the anode of electronic devices is of some practical importance since it indicates the focusing action and thermal conditions in large vacuum tubes. However, the exact evaluation of the electron distribution is a very complex problem and in the following a simple but approximate method of investigating this distribution is indicated. The method is based on the fact that during the processing of an oxide cathode barium-oxide deposits are formed on all the electrodes, including the anode. The deposited material is clearly visible on the surface of the anode and has various colourings, depending on the material of the anode - it is black on copper and dark blue on tantalum or molybdenum. X

Card 1/4

29631
S/142/61/004/003/013/016
E192/E382

A method of

At those spots where the electron current impinges on the anode, the barium oxide and the oxides of the anode material are gradually decomposed so that under certain conditions it is possible to uncover the bare, clean surface of the anode. However, since the anode surface is cleaned only at those spots where the electrons appear, it is possible to study the electron-current distribution by using the picture left after the processing on the internal surface of the anode. In practice, use of the above method depends on the possibility of producing suitably strong deposits on the anode surface and controlling the conditions of full decomposition of the deposits during electron bombardment. It was found that conditions of complete decomposition of barium oxide at the anodes were difficult to determine and that for molybdenum and copper an intensive decomposition of barium oxide commences at bombarding voltages of the order of 2.2 - 2.8 kV. Pictures showing the internal surface of a molybdenum anode for a modulator tube are shown in Fig. 1. It is seen that a complete decomposition of barium oxide occurred in those areas where the electron current was present. The

Card 2/4

29631

5/142/61/004/003/013/016

E192/E382

A method of

method was employed in practice to discover and eliminate a serious fault in a modulator tetrode, type 6MA-10 (GMI-90), which was fitted with a molybdenum anode. The fault of the tube was due to the fact that during the activation the central portion of the anode was subject to fusion. In order to investigate this fault, a special experimental tube provided with 4 different vertical anodes was used. It was found that the fusion of the anode was due to the thermal emission current of a vertical screen whose temperature could be raised up to 400 - 450 °C during activation. Consequently, the form of the vertical screen was corrected and the fault was eliminated. There are 3 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language reference quoted is as follows: Ref. 1 - J. Stoll - J. Appl. Phys., 1956, 7, No. 3. X

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiotekhnicheskoy elektroniki i tekhnologii elektrovakuumnogo proizvodstva Ryazanskogo radiotekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Radio-engineering Electronics and Electrovacuum Production Technology of Ryazan' Radio-engineering Institute)

Card 3/4

A method of

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1960 (initially)
October 17, 1960 (after revision)

Fig. 1:



Card 4/4

X

4043

S/142/62/005/004/008/010

E192/E382

1, 2120

AUTHORS: Moskvichev, Yu.V. and Poshekhonov, P.V.

TITLE: Determination of thermal operating conditions of the grids in electrical vacuum devices with oxide cathodes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 4, 1962, 519 - 521

TEXT: The gold-plated grids in vacuum tubes change their radiation characteristics due to the deposition of cathode-emitted substances on the side of the grid facing the cathode. This effect was investigated experimentally by using a specially constructed tube, illustrated in Fig. 1. In this, a gold-plated molybdenum wire 1, 0.6 mm in diameter, was situated inside a cylindrical cathode 2. The wire could be heated with AC to 1 100 °C. The inner wall of the cathode was coated with an oxide. The cathode was supported by two nickel wires 7. The central portion of the gold-plated wire was provided with two fine wires, 15 μ in diameter, one of these wires being of nickel and the other of molybdenum. The oxide-cathode

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5/142/62/005/004/008/010
E192/E382

Determination of thermal

temperature was measured by the thermocouple 8 and it was degassed and activated in the standard manner. The wires 7 supporting the cathode were then "burnt out" by passing a large current pulse and the cathode was then lowered. It was then possible to measure the radiation coefficient of the gold-plated wire, which was coated with the cathode-emitted substances during processing of the cathode. The radiation coefficient, as a function of temperature, is illustrated in Fig. 2. This differs very substantially from the radiation coefficient of gold, which is 0.03 - 0.05. The experiment also showed that the deposition of the cathode-emitted substances on the grids leads to a rapid change in their operating temperatures. The change in the radiation coefficient was insignificant during the degassing of the cathode at temperatures up to 1 200 °K. However, a further increase in the cathode temperature led to a significant change in the grid radiation coefficient and a rise in the grid temperature to 550 - 700 °C. The above experimental results can be used in evaluating the thermal operating conditions in power tubes. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/3

Determination of thermal

S/142/62/005/004/008/010
E192/E382

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrovakuumnoy tekhniki Ryazanskogo
radiotekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of
Electrical-vacuum Technology of Ryazan' Radio-
engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1961 (initially)
December 13, 1961 (after revision)

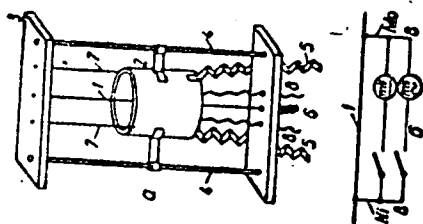


Fig. 1:

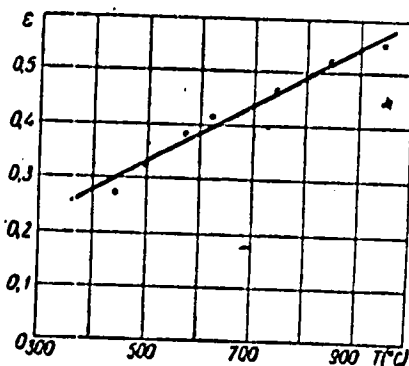


Fig. 2:

Card 3/3

L 38819-66 ENT(1)/T IJP(c) AT

ACC NR. ABG021040

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/000/1055/1055

AUTHOR: Burov, A. A.; Moskvichev, Yu. V.; Poshekhonov, P. V. 40B

TITLE: Concerning the poisoning of an oxide cathode in high-voltage modulator tubes

SOURCE: Ref zh.Fiz, Abs. 2H357

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ryazansk. radiotekhn. in-ta, v. 5, 1962 (1963), 47-54

TOPIC TAGS: electron tube cathode, sintered alloy, inorganic oxide, electron emission

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated experimentally the poisoning of an oxide cathode (OC) as a result of release of oxygen during the dissociation of the sputtering products of the OC. A sintered OC and a copper anode were used in experimental diodes. The emission of the OC was investigated in a pulsed mode using square-wave pulses 1 and 6 μ sec long. When the anode voltage reached 2.0 - 2.2 kv, a sharp decrease in emission was observed. At the same time, a decrease of the anode current during the course of the pulse was observed. These phenomena did not arise in those diodes which had a shutter to cover the anode during the time of conditioning of the OC and to prevent sputtering of products evaporated from the cathode unto the anode.
L. L. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 20

Card 1/1 P

ACC NR 126021/90

SOURCE CODE: CR/0275/86/000/003/ACC2/ACC2

AUTHOR: Burov, A. A.; Moskvichev, Yu. V.; Poshokhonov, P. V.

TITLE: Oxide-coated cathode poisoning in high-voltage modulator tubes

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 3A9

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ryazansk. radiotekhn. in-ta, v. 5, 1962(1963), 47-54

TOPIC TAGS: modulator tube, electron tube, oxide coated cathode, ~~electron tube~~
cathode

ABSTRACT: The oxide-coated cathode poisoning as a result of oxygen liberation during dissociation of cathode-vapor products was studied experimentally. The experimental diodes had a sintered cathode and a copper anode. The cathode emission was measured with 1- and 6-microsec square pulses. A sharp drop of cathode emission was observed at anode voltages of 2000--2200 v; the anode current fell off during the entire pulse. These phenomena were not observed in those diodes which had a shield covering the anode during the cathode training and protecting the anode from spraying by cathode products. Bibliography of 2 titles. L. L. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.395.735

MOSKVICHEVA, A.F., inzh.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Corrosion of X17 type steels in acetic acid. Khim. mashinostr.
no. 6:23-26 N-D '62.
(MIRA 17:9)

MOSKVICHEVA, A.F.

Jealousy delirium syndrome in schizophrenia and some other mental diseases. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:22-26 '61.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy prikiatrii imeni V.P.Serbskogo. Direktor - dotsent G.V.Morozov. Pervoye otdeleniye. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. S.F.Semenov.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

(JEALOUSY)

(DELIRIUM)

KO. EV. 11, 11.11.

Clinical and laboratory studies on patients with schizophrenia
and other mental diseases manifesting jealousy delirium. Probl.
and. psikh. no. 12/120 1961. (MIF-1817)

3/1 4/02/000/000/001/0
2040/2112

AUTHORS:

Moskvicheva, A.F., Engineer; Baratskiy, Ye.M., Candidate
of Technical Sciences; Klinov, I.Ya., Professor, Doctor of
Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Corrosion of Kh17 type steels in acetic acid

ABSTRACT:

Khimicheskoye Mashinostroyeniye, no.8, 1962, 23-26

TEXT: Nickel-free and low-nickel chromium steels X17 (Kh17), X17H (Kh17H),
X17H2 (Kh17H2) and X17H5 (Kh17H5) were tested for corrosion in order to
find whether they could replace 1X18H9T (1Kh18H9T) steel with -0.5% Ni
for making acetic-acid containers. Rolled sheet steel specimens were
tested at 30°C in 15 to 90% solutions of acetic acid in water; the tests
included measurements of electric potential. The article included a de-
tailed description of the experiments and graphs of the obtained data, as
well as the chemical compositions of all tested steels, including 1Kh18H9T.

Card 1/2

Corrosion of Kh17 type steels . . .

S/18./62/000/006/005/008
D010/D112

All tested Kh17 type steels proved resistant to acetic acid in varying degrees. Kh17M steel, containing 0.06% C, 0.50% Mn, 0.36% Ni, 1.06% Cr, 1.06% Ni, 0.015% P, 0.009% S, was found to be highly corrosion resistant, and thus a suitable substitute for Kh18N9T steel. There are 4 figures, 5 tables and 4 figures and 2 tables on centerfold.

Card 2/2

MOSKVICHEVA, A.F.

Notions of jealousy in chronic alcoholism and their forensic
psychiatric evaluation. Probl.sud.psikh. no.12:85-94 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

(ALCOHOLISM)

(FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY)

(JEALOUSY)

L 51981-65 EWT(m)/EPT(a)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/HW/WB 32
 32
 1311
 ACCESSION NR: AT5012201 UR/3078/64/028/000/0021/0037
 AUTHOR: Moskvicheva, A. F.; Zaretskiy, Ye. M.; Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)
 TITLE: Electrochemical and corrosion characteristics of low-nickel stainless steels in acetic acid solutions
 SOURCE: Moscow. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korroziya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 21-37
 TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel corrosion, low nickel steel, steel electrochemical property, acetic acid, anode polarization, austenitic steel, steel passivation / Kh17 steel
 ABSTRACT: The following brands of steel were investigated: Kh17, OKh17T, Kh17D, Kh17N, Kh17N2, Kh17N2D, Kh17N5, Kh17N5G9AB, and Kh18N9T. The anodic and cathodic behavior was studied potentiostatically in aerated 15, 30, 50, 70, and 98% acetic acid solutions. Corrosion was studied by means of the passivation currents: the lowest anodic current in the passive region of the polarization curves was observed in the austenitic steels Kh17N5G9AB and Kh18N9T, and this agrees with the lowest corrosion rate displayed by these two steels. The highest current in the passive region was measured in the case of steel Kh17N5 in the annealed state.
 Cont 1/2

L 51981-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012201

The anodic polarization curves of all the steels at potentials from +900 to +1000 mV display an increase in current density (different for different steels) which corresponds to a change from the passive state to the region of transpassivation. Secondary passivity was observed at potentials of 1100 to 1150 mV. The kinetics of steady-state potentials of the steels are discussed. Deaeration of the acetic acid solutions causes the steady-state potential of the steels to shift toward the negative side. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 6 tables, and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow
Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 609

mlc
Card 2/2

MOSEVICHEVA, A.G.; CHUFAROV, G.I.

Kinetics of the reduction of iron oxides by gaseous reducing agents
at low temperatures. Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.3:510-513 N '55.
(MLRA 9:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chufarov); 2. Institut metal-
lurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Reduction, Chemical) (Iron oxides)

S/080/60/033/010/005/029
D216/D306

AUTHORS: Moskvicheva, A.G., and Chufarov, G.I.

TITLE: Reduction of iron oxide and magnetite by mixtures of hydrogen and carbon monoxide at low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 10, 1962, 2212 - 2215

Abstract: Supplementary experimental work has been done on the reduction of iron oxides by mixtures of hydrogen and carbon monoxide at pressures of 140 - 260 mm Hg. The gaseous products were collected in a receiver cooled with liquid nitrogen. The CO_2 -water mixture was analyzed by fractional distillation, the CO_2 was absorbed in KOH and the water at room temperature. The percentage reduction-time curves are given, showing that the higher the percentage of CO in the initial mixture the higher the reduction rate. The composition of the gaseous products of the reaction

Card 1/3

S/080/60/033/010/005/089
D216/D3C6

Reduction of iron oxide and ...

is given in tabulated form. Where the CO concentration in the initial gas is small to effect the reduction of Fe_2O_3 to Fe_3O_4 , P_{CO} . When the concentration of CO is increased the ratio $P_{\text{CO}}/P_{\text{H}_2}$ becomes greater than $P_{\text{CO}}/P_{\text{H}_2}$. The effect of water vapor on the reduction rate is studied. There is a limiting water vapor concentration which retards the reaction $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$, but it is suggested that a certain amount of water vapor is absorbed on the oxides. In the second stage of the process - the reduction of the Fe_3O_4 - the reducing capacity of hydrogen is higher than that of carbon monoxide in the low temperature region. The percentage reduction-time curves are given for magnetite -- prepared by oxidizing iron sponge. The lower reduction rate with higher CO concentrations is clearly indicated. Also the composition of initial gas mixtures and the resulting gaseous products are shown in tabulated form. The experimental work done confirms the theoretical kinetics of the reduction.

Card 2/3

Reduction of iron oxide and ...

S/080/60/033/010/005/029
D216/D306

tion of iron oxides by H_2/CO mixtures. Carbon monoxide shows greater activity for ferric oxide and hydrogen for magnetite. Comparatively small additions of CO to H_2 (5 - 20 %) are additive in their effect on the reduction of Fe_2O_3 , but small additions of H_2 to CO retard the first stage of the process. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960

Card 3/3

KOLOSKOV, S.P.; ROMANOV, A.P.; SAVVINA, A.P.; SERGEYEVA, N.M.; MOSKVICHEVA, E.P.;
Prinimatel' uchastiya: LANTYLOVSEAYA, N.G.; NIKITINA, E.Ya.; PILLER, Ya.Ya.

Yeast generator with self-neration. Perm.1 spirit.prom. 31 no.1:1-
28 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i
spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for all except Davydovskaya, Nikitina,
Piller). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Rakvereskogo spiritozavoda (for Piller).

MOSKVICHEVA, P.P.; SAVVINA, A.P.; BOCHAROV, S.N.; KOSIKOV, K.V.

Testing hybrid yeast strains on molasses with distiller's waste.
Prikl. biokhimiya i mikrobiol. 1 no.5:505-512 3-9 '65.

(M.M.B.A. 18:11)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentatsii i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

SHAPIRO, N.I.; MOSKVICHEVA, I.V.

Similarity of the molecular weight of diphtherial toxin and anatoxin according to the data of gel filtration. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:451-453 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok. Submitted November 23, 1964.

CHAPIRO, N.I.; MOSKVICHEVA, I.V.

Infrared spectra and dispersion of optical rotation in preparations
of diphtheria toxins and antitoxins. Voprosy khim. 11 no. 6:17-21
Nov-D 1965. (MIRA 18:12)

L. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusov i
symbiotsk. Submitted May 17, 1964.

MOSEVICHEVA, L.I., assistant

Effectiveness of antibiotic and norsulfazole treatment of pneumonia.
Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.4:42-44 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gosspital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - prof.
L.S. Shvarts) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.I.
Sherishorina) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PNEUMONIA) (ANTIBIOTICS) (SULFATHIAZOLE)

MOSKVICHEVA, L. I., CAND MED SCI, "^{Peculiarities}~~PARTICULARS~~ OF THE
COURSE AND ^{features}~~ORIGINS~~ OF PNEUMONIA ^{according to}~~BASED ON~~ CLINIC ^{found}~~POLYCLI-~~
NIC OBSERVATIONS." [VOLGOGRAD], 1961. (MIN OF HEALTH RSFSR.
VOLGOGRAD STATE MED INST). (KL-DV, 11-61, 229).

MOSKVICHEVA, L.I., assistant

Segmentation of pulmonary lesions in pneumonias. Kaz. med.
zhur. no.5:20-22 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra gosital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. L.S. Shvarts)
i kafedra rentgenologii (zav. - prof. V.N. Shtern) Saratovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(PNEUMONIA)

MOSKVICHEVA, L.I. (Saratov)

Duration of the treatment for patients with pneumonias. Klin.
med. 39 no.3:68-71 Nr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Is gospi'tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. L.S.
Shvarts), kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.I. Sherishorina)
i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. V.N. Shtern) Saratovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(PNEUMONIA)

KHAMITOVA, Vasima Zakirovna; TULYAKOV, I.V., otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA,
L.N., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Control measures for silicosis and other pneumoconioses] Si-
likoz i drugie pnevmokoniozy, mery bor'by s nimi. Alma-Ata,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1961. 56 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(~~LUNGS~~-DUST DISEASES)

STEPANOVA, Yevgeniya Fedorovna; BYKOV, B.A., otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA,
L.H., red.; KHUDIYAKOV, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Vegetation and flora of the Tarbagatay Range] Rastitel'nost' i
flora khrebtov Tarbagatai. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakh-
skoi SSR, 1962. 433 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for
Bykov).

(Tarbagatay Range--Botany)

BONDAREVA, Varvara Ivanovna; BOYEV, S.N., otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA,
L.N., red.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.; KHUDYAKOV, A.G., tekhn.
red.

[Coenurus invasions in domestic and wild animals; devastation of cerebral coenurosis in the U.S.S.R.] Tsenuroznye invazii domashnikh i dikikh zhivotnykh; k devastatsii tsenuroza tserebral'nogo v SSSR. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR, 1963. 355 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik AN Kaz.SSR (for Bondareva).

TSOY, Samon, kand. tekhn.nauk; STANISLAV, Ivan Petrovich, inzh.;
DZHAKUPBAYEV, A.N., laureat Leninskoy premii kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; MOSKVICHEVA, L.N., red.

[Electric modeling devices for calculating ventilation
networks; calculation of mine ventilation networks using
electric modeling techniques] Elektromodelirovaniye
pribory dlia rascheta ventilatsionnykh setei; tekhnika
rascheta shakhtnykh ventilatsionnykh setei metodom elektr-
cheskogo modelirovaniia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, Kazakhskoi SSR,
1965. 184 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; ZUBOVA, Z.F.; MOSKVICHEVA, N.V.; NIKITIN, V.D.

Penal excretion of tick-borne encephalitis virus in immunised horses. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:58-59 0 '54.

(MIRA 8:1)

1. Is Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok imeni L.A.Tarasevicha (dir. S.L.Didenko) i Moskovskogo instituta imeni Mchnikova (dir. M.I.Sokolov)

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, viruses,
in urine in immun. horses)

(URINE,
encephalitis virus in immun. horses)

(VIRUSES,
encephalitis, in urine of immun. horses)

ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; DURASOVA, M.N., ZUBOVA, Z.F.; MIKHAYLOV, A.I.,
MOSEVICHEVA, N.V.; PONOMAREVA, N.A.

Investigations of the concentration and purification of serum
against encephalitis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.5:20-23,
Ky '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha
(dir. S.I. Didenko) i Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok
imeni Mechnikova (dir. A.P. Kuzychenko)

(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, prevention and control.
immune serums, concentration & purification)

(IMMUNE SERUMS,
anti-encephalitis, concentration & purification)

124-57-2-2097D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika 1957, Nr 2, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moskvicheva, V. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the Hydrodynamics of a Two-component Layer
During the Diffusion of One Liquid Through Another (Issledovaniye
gidrodinamiki dvukhkomponentnogo sloya pri barbotazhe zhidkosti
cherez zhidkost')

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree
of Candidate of Technical Sciences presented to the Tsent.
kotloturb. in-t (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute)
Leningrad, 1956

ASSOCIATION: Tsent. kotloturb. in-t (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute),
Leningrad

1 Liquids--Diffusion 2 Hydrodynamics research

Card 1/1

MOSKVICHEVA, V. N. (Cand Tech. Sci.) and Kutateladze, S. S. (Dr. Tech. Sci.)

"The Relationship between the Hydro-dynamics of a two-phase
Layer with the theory of Crises in the Mechanism of Boiling."

report presented at sci. and tech. session on Heat Exchange during Change of
Aggregate State of Matter (by Comm. on High Steam Conditions, Power Inst. AS USSR,
and Inst. Thermal Engineering, AS UkrSSR), Kiev, 23-28 Sep 57.

Cent. Boiler Turbine Inst.

SOV/81-59-16-57311

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 245 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kutateladze, S.S., Moskvicheva, V.N.

TITLE: The Application of Gammascopy for Studying the Hydrodynamic Conditions of the Liquid-Liquid System

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Teplotekhn. i gidrodinamika. Vol 4. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, pp 12-15

ABSTRACT: The structure of flows has been studied by means of γ -rays at the passage of a lighter liquid through a heavier liquid in the water-mercury system in a column with perforated plate. The presence of complex changes in the structure of the flow has been noted in the experiments, when the lighter liquid reaches a certain motion speed: first, mercury is split into small drops which are suspended in the water flow and later on a stronger dispersion of mercury is observed and its removal from the column. It has been noted that the changes in the structure of the flow and the degree of their stability are connected with the stability of the surface film of the heavier phase and consequently with the presence in the system of surface-active substances and finely-dispersed suspended matter.

V. Gertsosvkiy.

Card 1/1

L2045

S/207/62/000/004/004/006
1054/1242

AUTHORS:

Bobrovich, G.I., Gogonin, I.I., Kutateladze, S.S.,
and Moskvicheva, V.N. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE:

Critical heat flux in the boiling of binary mixtures

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki,
no.4, 1962, 108-111

TEXT: The work of W.R. Wijk et al (Ref. 2: Chem. Eng. Sci. 1956, vol.5) is discussed. A detailed description of the experimental apparatus and methods of measuring the critical heat flux in boiling binary mixtures is given. The critical heat flux for a mixture of water and butyl-alcohol reached its maximum at a concentration of 15-20% alcohol, and the absolute value of the flux is of the same order of magnitude as for pure water. The minimum is reached at a concentration of 2-3% alcohol. A mixture of water and ethyl alcohol gave similar results. An increase of pressure reduces the effect of the alcohol concentration on boiling. The results are plotted

Card 1/2

S/207/62/000/004/004/006
I054/I252

Critical heat flux in the...

as heat-flux versus temperature diagrams, with pressure as a parameter. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1962

Card 2/2